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# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

OFAR

VOLUME 65 NUMBER 4

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FOR RELEASE

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

## LATE NEWS

The arrival on July 7, 1952 of the first shipload of United States wheat diverted to Pakistan by India under the rice barter agreement (see Foreign Crops and Markets of July 14, 1952) has been announced. The announcement stated that the consignment of 9,300 long tons (about 347,000 bushels) would be unloaded immediately and the vessel reloaded with rice for India. Two other vessels, each carrying 10,000 tons (about 373,000 bushels), were scheduled to arrive in Karachi on July 11 and 24, respectively. The fourth ship was expected to arrive in Karachi about the end of the month.

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The Government of Pakistan has extended its procedure for the sale of Desi cotton for export below the support level to all varieties. If the terms of the export contract appear to be reasonable, the Government will permit export and pay to the exporter the difference between the actual export sale price and the support price. The price support program was announced on March 1, 1952 but no purchases were made until late in April.

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The first official estimate of the area planted to cotton in Egypt for the 1952-53 season shows a total of 1,967,000 acres, with 1,273,000 acres in Lower Egypt and 694,000 in upper Egypt. This is a slight decrease from the comparable figure last year which showed a total of 2,054,000 acres planted to cotton for the 1951-52 crop.

- - - -

The Government of Pakistan on and after July 9, 1952 prohibits forward trading in 1952-53 crop cotton. It is reported that this action is to allow the Government to dispose of the balance of the 1951-52-crop cotton, purchased under the support price program, at available prices without establishing a price precedent for the new crop.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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## WORLD 1952 FILBERT FORECAST BELOW AVERAGE

The 1952 preliminary forecast of filbert production in Italy, Spain, Turkey and the United States is 99,840 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with 143,720 tons (revised) in 1951 and 90,180 tons in 1950. The forecast is 9 percent below the 10-year (1941-50) average of 110,200 tons and 21 percent below the 5-year (1946-50) average of 125,700 tons.

The forecasts for Turkey and Italy are considerably below that of last year. The forecast for Spain is up somewhat over that of a year ago. The first forecast for the United States is for the largest crop on record.

Growing conditions have been less satisfactory in Italy and Turkey than a year ago and in both countries the 1952 crop follows heavy crops of 1951. Spain and the United States report much better growing conditions. The production in Spain is reported to be decreasing due to removal of trees.

On July 1, 1952 it was estimated stocks remaining from the 1951 harvest totalled 35,000 tons, unshelled basis, of which 9,500 tons were in Italy, 7,500 in Spain and 18,000 in Turkey. The estimate of remaining stocks represents about 26 percent of the 1951 harvest. A year earlier on the same date it was estimated 17,200 short tons, unshelled basis, remained from the 1950 harvest or 21 percent of the harvest.

Despite high prices and other adverse factors, the 1951-52 export season appears to have been very successful, tonnage-wise. It is now estimated that for the 3 Mediterranean countries a total of 100,700 short tons, unshelled basis, moved into international trade. This represents about 74 percent of the 1951 harvest. Turkey was the principal exporter with an estimated 69,600 tons or 69 percent of the total. The other countries both had about the same tonnage. The relative high price of almonds is believed to have had some influence on the large movement. The principal buyers were the usual Western European nations.

It is much too early to predict the trend of the 1952-53 season; however, a few factors seem to be strongly in evidence in foreign countries. In view of the short crops in Italy and Turkey the trade generally feel prices will be higher than those now quoted for prompt shipments. The Spanish market is, as susual at this time of year, an unknown factor until the Government announces its policy on exports and whether export prices will be fixed. Germany, France and Switzerland appear to be the most promising markets for this year's exports. The United States is not expected to be as important an outlet as last season due to the large United States crop and possibly restrictive action on imports as a result of hearings to take place before the Tariff Commission on July 28. The United Kingdom also is not expected to be an important market because of the restrictive action on imports. The large almond crop with attractive prices is likely to have some effect on the sale of filberts. -By W. R. Schreiber.

FILBERTS, unshelled: Estimated production in specified countries 1952 with comparisons

(Foreign production rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

| Year | Italy | Spain | Turkey | Mediterranean Basin total | United States | World total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons |
| Average: | | | | | | |
| 1941-50 | 24,200 | 21,400 | 57,600 | 103,200 | 7,000 | 110,200 |
| 1946-50 | 31,900 | 20,000 | 65,500 | 117,400 | 8,300 | 125,700 |
| Annual: | | | | | | |
| 1946 | 47,800 | 18,200 | 90,000 | 156,000 | 8,450 | 164,450 |
| 1947 | 9,900 | 33,000 | 60,500 | 103,400 | 8,800 | 112,200 |
| 1948 | 26,400 | 14,500 | 55,000 | 95,900 | 6,440 | 102,340 |
| 1949 | 32,700 | 16,500 | 99,000 | 148,200 | 11,140 | 159,340 |
| 1950 | 42,900 | 17,600 | 23,000 | 83,500 | 6,680 | 90,180 |
| 1951 1/ 2/ | 33,000 | 12,600 | 91,000 | 136,600 | 7,120 | 143,720 |
| 1952 1/ | 22,600 | 15,000 | 51,000 | 88,600 | 11,240 | 99,840 |

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Revised.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, results of office research, trade and other information.

NOTE: A more extensive statement on world filbert production will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D.C.

UNITED STATES: Imports, for consumption, of shelled and unshelled filberts
(Crop year, September-August)

| Year | Italy | Spain | Turkey | Other countries | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons |
| | | | SHELLED | | |
| Average: | | | | | |
| 1941-42/1950-51 | 112 | 197 | 2,261 | 37 | 2,607 |
| 1946-47/1950-51 | 189 | 44 | 3,063 | 37 | 3,333 |
| Annual: | | | | | |
| 1946-47 | 133 | 1 | 4,921 | 5 | 5,060 |
| 1947-48 | 39 | 0 | 2,398 | 11 | 2,448 |
| 1948-49 | 43 | 0 | 3,623 | 30 | 3,696 |
| 1949-50 | 43 | 113 | 3,082 | 60 | 3,298 |
| 1950-51 | 689 | 103 | 1,292 | 79 | 2,163 |
| 1951-52 1/ | 251 | 91 | 2,604 | 33 | 2,979 |
| | | | UNSHELLED | | |
| Average: | | | | | |
| 1941-42/1950-51 | 203 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 235 |
| 1946-47/1950-51 | 334 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 348 |
| Annual: | | | | | |
| 1946-47 | 1,600 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 1,669 |
| 1947-48 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 1948-49 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 |
| 1949-50 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| 1950-51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1951-52 1/ | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 |

---

1/ 9 months, September through May.

UNITED STATES: Exports of filberts for consumption 1/
(Crop year, September-August)

| Year | Canada | Cuba | Mexico | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons |
| Average: | | | | | |
| 1946-47/1950-51 | 47 | 187 | 9 | 62 | 305 |
| Annual: | | | | | |
| 1946-47 | 45 | 158 | 12 | 75 | 290 |
| 1947-48 | 155 | 145 | 28 | 138 | 466 |
| 1948-49 | 4 | 162 | 1 | 27 | 194 |
| 1949-50 | 6 | 188 | 0 | 42 | 236 |
| 1950-51 | 27 | 280 | 5 | 25 | 337 |
| 1951-52 2/ | 2 | 325 | 3 | 22 | 352 |

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1/ Unclassified as to shelled and unshelled. Included in "other" nuts before 1943.

2/ 9 months, September through May.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

## WORLD CITRUS PRODUCTION DOWN SLIGHTLY 1/

World production of citrus fruits in 1951-52 is now estimated at 381 million boxes and shows a slight decline from the earlier forecast and from the output in the 1950-51 season of 385 million boxes. Current estimates show production about 27 million boxes above the 5-year 1945-49 average and 107 million above the prewar average of 274 million boxes. Of the total production this season 303 million boxes are oranges (including tangerines and mandarins), 45 million are grapefruit, 29 million are lemons and 4 million are limes. The United States is indicated to produce 176 million boxes or about 46 percent of the world total including 41 percent of the oranges, 90 percent of the grapefruit and 44 percent of the lemons.

The world output of oranges, including tangerines and mandarins, 1951-52, is now estimated at 303 million boxes compared with 299 million boxes produced in 1950-51, the postwar average (1945-49) of 267 million boxes and the prewar (1935-39) average of 213 million boxes. Major increases over the previous season's output are noted for Greece, Spain, Lebanon, Turkey, Bolivia, Uruguay and French Morocco while major decreases are shown for Mexico, Italy, Iran, Israel, Japan, Brazil, Egypt and Tunisia. By geographic areas, North America shows a slight increase as does Africa and Oceania while Europe shows a substantial increase, Asia and South America show slight decreases as compared with the output in the previous season.

The United States output is estimated at 123 million boxes for 1951-52 season against 122 million in 1950-51 and 67 million the prewar average.

World grapefruit production is estimated at 45 million boxes in 1951-52, compared with 51 million in 1950-51, the postwar (1945-49) average of 57 million and the prewar (1935-39) average of 35 million boxes. Most of the decrease in the current season's output occured in the United States where the groves in Texas were almost wiped out by a severe freeze in early 1951. United States production in 1951-52 is estimated at 40.4 million boxes compared with 46.6 million in 1951-52 and 31.8 million the prewar average. The crop also declined slightly in Israel, the second largest producer of grapefruit.

Lemon production for the world is estimated at 29.4 million boxes in 1951-52, a slight decline from the 30.5 million boxes produced in 1950-51, and compares with 26.5 million boxes for the 5-year average 1945-49 and the prewar average of 23.3 million boxes. The crop is down from the previous season in the two principal producing countries, the United States and Italy, and in Argentina, but is increased slightly in Spain and Chile. United States production totals 12.8 million boxes compared with 13.4 million in 1950-51.

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1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular, obtainable upon request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

## CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39/1945-49, annual 1948-51

### ORANGES, including tangerines

| Continent and country | Averages 1935-39 | Averages 1945-49 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes |
| NORTH AMERICA: | | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | 6 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Mexico | 4,761 | 11,296 | 12,605 | 12,950 | 11,000 | 10,393 |
| United States | 67,034 | 109,997 | 104,120 | 108,465 | 121,710 | 122,780 |
| Cuba | 1,050 | 1,200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Dominican Republic | 401 | 487 | 535 | 638 | 654 | 700 |
| Jamaica | 435 | 727 | 763 | 900 | 700 | 800 |
| Puerto Rico | 807 | 847 | 678 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 55 | 115 | 81 | 146 | 150 | 150 |
| Total | 74,549 | 124,699 | 120,062 | 125,379 | 136,744 | 137,353 |
| EUROPE: | | | | | | |
| Aegean Islands | 53 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| France | 37 | 40 | 66 | 43 | 40 | 50 |
| Greece | 1,470 | 1,870 | 2,223 | 2,717 | 2,816 | 3,338 |
| Italy | 11,701 | 12,258 | 14,686 | 12,120 | 19,229 | 18,364 |
| Spain | 24,167 | 23,811 | 26,266 | 21,593 | 29,610 | 35,270 |
| Total | 37,428 | 38,019 | 43,281 | 36,513 | 51,735 | 57,062 |
| ASIA: | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | 441 | 479 | 554 | 437 | 620 | 754 |
| Iran | 504 | 1,616 | 1,921 | 1,260 | 1,417 | 1,260 |
| Lebanon | 2/ 1,093 | 1,269 | 1,020 | 910 | 1,792 | 1,949 |
| Israel (Palestine) | 8,652 | 3/ 8,300 | 3/ 6,300 | 3/ 5,020 | 3/ 6,699 | 3/ 6,373 |
| Syria | 4/ | 78 | 75 | 75 | 90 | 95 |
| Turkey | 1,011 | 1,212 | 1,508 | 1,499 | 1,118 | 1,650 |
| Japan | 15,895 | 8,396 | 9,126 | 9,415 | 13,506 | 11,269 |
| Formosa | 897 | 963 | 929 | 900 | 900 | 900 |
| Philippines, Rep. of | 195 | 296 | 301 | 250 | 260 | 250 |
| Total | 28,688 | 22,609 | 21,734 | 19,766 | 26,402 | 24,500 |
| SOUTH AMERICA: | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 9,212 | 10,800 | 12,400 | 10,600 | 11,500 | 11,300 |
| Bolivia | 3,000 | 3,200 | 3,300 | 3,500 | 3,700 | 4,000 |
| Brazil | 34,466 | 33,153 | 35,138 | 35,674 | 28,500 | 27,000 |
| Chile | 250 | 696 | 900 | 850 | 847 | 872 |
| Ecuador | 582 | 299 | 188 | 188 | 170 | 170 |
| Paraguay | 5,000 | 5,000 | 8,360 | 5,600 | 4,100 | 4,000 |
| Peru | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 1,600 | 1,600 |
| Surinam | 20 | 182 | 310 | 294 | 350 | 350 |
| Uruguay | 1,300 | 2,110 | 1,860 | 1,900 | 1,560 | 1,980 |
| Total | 54,830 | 56,640 | 63,856 | 60,106 | 52,327 | 51,272 |

Continued - -

## CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39/1945-49, annual 1948-51

### ORANGES, including tangerines

Concluded - -

| Continent and country | Averages 1935-39 | Averages 1945-49 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes |
| AFRICA: | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 3,168 | 4,973 | 6,829 | 6,726 | 8,133 | 8,472 |
| British East Africa | 100 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Egypt | 6,373 | 6,686 | 6,494 | 6,251 | 8,923 | 8,263 |
| French Morocco | 927 | 3,124 | 3,653 | 4,535 | 4,838 | 5,606 |
| Mozambique | 100 | 96 | 95 | 113 | 75 | 84 |
| Northern Rhodesia | 9 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Southern Rhodesia | 196 | 262 | 266 | 275 | 275 | 275 |
| Tunisia | 239 | 631 | 573 | 939 | 869 | 724 |
| Union of South Africa | 4,000 | 5,536 | 5,863 | 6,380 | 6,023 | 6,000 |
| Total | 15,112 | 21,471 | 23,936 | 25,382 | 29,299 | 29,587 |
| OCEANIA: | | | | | | |
| Australia | 2,735 | 3,394 | 3,251 | 3,940 | 2,880 | 3,000 |
| New Zealand | 23 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 16 |
| Total | 2,758 | 3,403 | 3,263 | 3,949 | 2,893 | 3,016 |
| World total | 213,365 | 266,841 | 276,132 | 271,095 | 299,400 | 302,790 |

### GRAPEFRUIT

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORTH AMERICA: | | | | | | |
| United States | 31,787 | 53,326 | 45,530 | 36,500 | 46,580 | 40,370 |
| Cuba | 375 | 138 | 150 | 170 | 190 | 230 |
| Jamaica | 213 | 336 | 421 | 355 | 300 | 350 |
| Puerto Rico | 448 | 500 | 525 | 525 | 525 | 525 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 174 | 390 | 194 | 579 | 600 | 600 |
| Total | 32,997 | 54,690 | 46,820 | 38,129 | 48,195 | 42,075 |
| ASIA: | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | 44 | 121 | 146 | 159 | 158 | 193 |
| Israel (Palestine) | 1,445 | 3/ 892 | 3/ 1,068 | 3/ 1,100 | 3/ 1,260 | 3/ 1,170 |
| Philippines, Rep. of | 170 | 295 | 291 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Total | 1,659 | 1,308 | 1,505 | 1,559 | 1,718 | 1,663 |
| SOUTH AMERICA: | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 48 | 145 | 180 | 160 | 160 | 180 |
| Surinam | 10 | 50 | 100 | 70 | 100 | 100 |
| Total | 58 | 195 | 280 | 230 | 260 | 280 |

Continued - -

## CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries averages 1935-39/1945-49, annual 1948-51

### GRAPEFRUIT

Concluded - -

| Continent and country | Averages | | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1935-39 | 1945-49 | | | | |
| | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes |
| AFRICA: | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 9 | 26 | 24 | 29 | 67 | 85 |
| French Morocco | 10 | 46 | 55 | 83 | 110 | 55 |
| Southern Rhodesia | 3 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Union of South Africa | 495 | 684 | 724 | 788 | 744 | 750 |
| Total | 517 | 761 | 807 | 908 | 929 | 898 |
| OCEANIA: | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 15 | 56 | 69 | 70 | 78 | 81 |
| World total | 35,246 | 57,010 | 49,481 | 40,896 | 51,180 | 44,997 |

### LEMONS

| Continent and country | 1935-39 | 1945-49 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORTH AMERICA: | | | | | | |
| United States | 9,552 | 12,498 | 10,010 | 11,360 | 13,450 | 12,800 |
| EUROPE: | | | | | | |
| Aegean Islands | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| France | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Greece | 446 | 633 | 815 | 911 | 864 | 900 |
| Italy | 9,637 | 7,517 | 8,090 | 7,469 | 8,951 | 8,093 |
| Spain | 1,445 | 1,108 | 812 | 870 | 1,378 | 1,740 |
| Total | 11,544 | 9,273 | 9,733 | 9,265 | 11,208 | 10,748 |
| ASIA: | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | 52 | 72 | 76 | 64 | 120 | 193 |
| Lebanon | 2/ 464 | 476 | 348 | 290 | 435 | 522 |
| Israel (Palestine) | 88 | 3/ 288 | 3/ 105 | 3/ 130 | 3/ 190 | 3/ 173 |
| Syria | 4/ | 10 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 12 |
| Turkey | 74 | 260 | 359 | 244 | 193 | 221 |
| Total | 678 | 1,106 | 898 | 738 | 950 | 1,121 |
| SOUTH AMERICA: | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 371 | 1,340 | 1,400 | 1,770 | 1,870 | 1,450 |
| Chile | 250 | 915 | 1,167 | 1,146 | 1,500 | 1,600 |
| Surinam | 2 | 18 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Uruguay | 150 | 202 | 140 | 175 | 164 | 174 |
| Total | 773 | 2,475 | 2,735 | 3,121 | 3,564 | 3,254 |

Continued - -

## CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39/1945-49, annual 1948-51

### LEMONS

Concluded - -

| Continent and country | Averages 1935-39 | Averages 1945-49 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes |
| AFRICA: | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 102 | 131 | 159 | 186 | 244 | 258 |
| Egypt | 81 | 112 | 124 | 121 | 125 | 125 |
| French Morocco | 18 | 61 | 58 | 87 | 93 | 145 |
| Southern Rhodesia | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Tunisia | 50 | 154 | 160 | 203 | 208 | 218 |
| Union of South Africa | 142 | 180 | 191 | 207 | 196 | 185 |
| Total | 396 | 642 | 695 | 810 | 872 | 937 |
| OCEANIA: | | | | | | |
| Australia | 302 | 427 | 399 | 456 | 423 | 450 |
| New Zealand | 65 | 69 | 74 | 68 | 74 | 65 |
| Total | 367 | 496 | 473 | 524 | 497 | 515 |
| World total | 23,310 | 26,490 | 24,544 | 25,818 | 30,541 | 29,375 |

### LIMES

| Continent and country | Averages 1935-39 | Averages 1945-49 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORTH AMERICA: | | | | | | |
| Mexico | 652 | 1,682 | 1,751 | 1,792 | 1,709 | 1,874 |
| United States | 63 | 200 | 200 | 260 | 280 | 260 |
| Dominica | 87 | 205 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 210 |
| Grenada | 5 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Jamaica | 17 | 45 | 60 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Montserrat | 19 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| St. Lucia | 62 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 24 | 125 | 110 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Total | 929 | 2,320 | 2,393 | 2,492 | 2,429 | 2,574 |
| SOUTH AMERICA: | | | | | | |
| British Guiana | 16 | 55 | 55 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| AFRICA: | | | | | | |
| Egypt | 1,194 | 950 | 969 | 947 | 960 | 940 |
| Gold Coast | 126 | 110 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Total | 1,320 | 1,060 | 1,069 | 1,047 | 1,060 | 1,040 |
| World total | 2,265 | 3,435 | 3,517 | 3,599 | 3,549 | 3,674 |

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Syria. 3/ Production in Israel only representing 90 percent of total Palestine acreage. 4/ Included in Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Production estimates relate to the crop from bloom of year shown. Harvesting in Northern Hemisphere countries begins about November and in Southern Hemisphere about February of the following year. Production in foreign countries converted to boxes of the following weights: Oranges, 70 pounds; grapefruit and limes, 80 pounds; lemons, 76 pound.

In Italy lemon production declined from 9.0 million boxes in 1950-51 to 8.1 million in 1951-52 and compares with 9.6 million boxes, the prewar average.

Lime production, primarily in Mexico and Egypt, shows a world total of 3.7 million boxes in 1951-52 compared with 3.5 million boxes in 1950-51 and the prewar average of 2.3 million boxes. The United States produced about 260,000 boxes in 1951-52, slightly less than the 280,000 boxes in 1950-51.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled articles on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN BEANS DROPPED IN 1951 BUT UNITED STATES EXPORTS UP

International trade in dry edible beans is reported by 26 countries to have been about 5.6 million bags of 100 pounds in the calendar year 1951. This is about 800,000 bags or 13 percent below the trade of these countries in 1950, but is an increase of 400,000 bags over the average trade in the prewar years 1935-39.

Trade of the 26 countries represents the bulk of the movement of dry edible beans in North and South American, Western and Southern Europe and Africa. It excludes, for lack of data in recent years, most of the trade in Eastern Europe and the Far East, where trade before the war exceeded in volume the trade of the 26 reporting countries. The trade of 12 Eastern countries in the prewar period 1935-39 ranged from 7 to 9 million bags a year. Thus the prewar trade, of the 38 countries then reporting, was over 12 million bags annually. While data are not available for these Eastern areas in recent years it is likely that trade has been less than in prewar years for reason of hostilities, trade barriers and other economic and political reasons. Included in these nonreporting countries are China, Japan, Manchuria, India, Burma, Korea, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia. The prewar trade of these countries is shown at the bottom of Table I.

In the 26 reporting countries of 1951 the 13 percent overall decline of trade falls far short of reflecting the very sharp reductions and increases of trade in individual countries. For example, exports of Chile, Turkey, Argentina and Canada declined as much as 60 to 90 percent and Angola and Madagascar exports dropped 16 and 24 percent respectively. These decreases were nearly offset, however, by the 89 percent increase of 1951 exports from the United States.

Similar changes occurred also on the import side where the trade of a number of countries dropped as much as 46 to 88 percent below 1950. Included in this list are France, Germany, Portugal, Spain the United States and the Netherlands. The drop in imports was offset by large imports into 3 new countries, two of which (Mexico and Yugoslavia)

TABLE I.

## BEANS, dry edible: International trade, selected countries averages 1935-39, annual 1949-51

| Country | Average |  | Annual |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | 1935-39 |  | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 1/ |  |
| FULLY REPORTING | Imports 1,000 bags | Exports 1,000 bags | Imports 1,000 bags | Exports 1,000 bags | Imports 1,000 bags | Exports 1,000 bags | Imports 1,000 bags | Exports 1,000 bags |
| Algeria | 118 | 3 | 71 | 6 | 67 | 1 | 78 | 25 |
| Anglo-Egyptian Sudan | 2/ | 59 | - | 82 | - | 105 | - | 114 |
| Angola | - | 121 | - | 716 | - | 615 | - | 470 |
| Argentina | 34 | 11 | - | 233 | - | 250 | - | 25 |
| Austria | 46 | 3 | 2/ | 16 | 2/ | 81 | 13 | - |
| Belgium | 367 | 223 | 89 | 10 | 169 | 36 | 123 | 45 |
| British Malaya | 397 | 58 | 185 | 15 | 250 | 10 | 422 | 14 |
| Canada | 25 | 153 | 50 | 292 | 71 | 141 | 151 | 16 |
| Chile | - | 699 | - | 763 | - | 923 | - | 360 |
| Cuba | 341 | 2 | 713 | 32 | 833 | 1 | 899 | 1 |
| Dominican Republic | - | 5 | - | 7 | - | 3 | - | 4 |
| Egypt | 64 | 2/ | 38 | 2/ | 114 | 1 | 114 | 1 |
| France | 638 | 124 | 329 | 139 | 300 | 137 | 161 | 67 |
| French Morocco | 35 | 2 | - | 148 | - | 21 | 1 | 107 |
| Germany | 639 | 2 | 937 | 0 | 437 | 17 | 213 | 57 |
| Italy | 675 | 43 | 285 | 117 | 291 | 9 | 362 | 38 |
| Madagascar | 2/ | 423 | 2/ | 258 | - | 139 | - | 117 |
| Mexico | 19 | 35 | 2/ | 1 | 1 | 18 | 200 | 2/ |
| Netherlands | 19 | 71 | 17 | 112 | 119 | 219 | 63 | 205 |
| Portugal | 43 | 5 | 283 | 4 | 296 | 2 | 36 | - |
| Spain | 114 | 9 | 104 | 2/ | 696 | 7 | 25 | 10 |
| Sweden | 60 | 2/ | 55 | 2/ | 48 | 2/ | 54 | - |
| Switzerland | 67 | 2/ | 29 | 1 | 52 | 1 | 40 | 2/ |
| Turkey | - | 89 | - | 350 | - | 398 | - | 151 |
| United Kingdom | 1,018 | - | 875 | - | 780 | - | 933 | - |
| United States | 248 | 158 | 271 | 1,633 | 212 | 1,469 | 58 | 2,776 |
| Total | 4,967 | 2,298 | 4,331 | 4,935 | 4,736 | 4,604 | 3,946 | 4,603 |
| Add total Table II | 339 | 2,878 | 1,206 | 1,285 | 1,332 | 1,811 | 1,428 | 1,008 |
| Total Trade 26 countries | 5,306 | 5,176 | 5,537 | 6,220 | 6,068 | 6,415 | 5,374 | 5,611 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PARTIALLY REPORTING | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | - | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Australia | 32 | 3 | 126 | 26 | 118 | 40 | - | - |
| Bahamas | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belgian Congo | 13 | 8 | 44 | 59 | - | - | - | - |
| Brazil | 2/ | 26 | - | 75 | - | 742 | - | - |
| British Honduras | 10 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | - | - |
| Bulgaria | - | 308 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ceylon | 117 | - | 2/ | - | - | - | - | - |
| China | 892 | 658 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Costa Rica | 5 | 2/ | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Czechoslavia | 105 | 23 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Denmark | 3 | 2/ | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | - | - |
| Greece | 356 | 0 | 347 | 0 | 151 | 0 | - | - |
| Hong Kong | 255 | 160 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hungary | 35 | 368 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| India | 193 | 420 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iraq | - | 103 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Israel | 60 | 5 | 67 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Japan | 2,668 | 418 | 83 | 1 | 2 | 46 | - | - |
| Korea | 330 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malta | 8 | - | 15 | - | 13 | - | - | - |
| Manchuria | 68 | 2,935 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mozambique | 3 | 24 | 2/ | 65 | 2 | 3 | - | - |
| Northern Rhodesia | 24 | 1 | 85 | 2/ | 4 | 2 | - | - |
| Norway | 134 | - | 104 | - | 26 | - | - | - |
| Philippines, Rep. of | 105 | - | 292 | - | 176 | - | - | - |
| Poland | - | 391 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rumania | 1 | 2,347 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Siam | 7 | 55 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Southern Rhodesia | 5 | 8 | 22 | 5 | 54 | 4 | - | - |
| Syria and Lebanon | 14 | 27 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tunisia | 36 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Union of South Africa | 131 | 23 | 16 | 25 | 11 | 11 | - | - |
| Uruguay | 6 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Yugoslavia | - | 566 | - | - | 77 | 198 | 507 | 1 |
| Total | 5,618 | 8,916 | 1,135 | 261 | 645 | 1,048 | 507 | 1 |

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1/ Preliminary.
2/ Less than 500 bags.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign service officers, results of office research and other information

TABLE II. BEANS, dry edible: Part of the International trade of non-reporting countries average 1935-39, annual 1949-51 1/

| Country | Average | | Annual | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1935-39 | | 1949 | | 1950 | | 1951 2/ | |
| | Imports 1,000 bags | Exports 1,000 bags | Imports 1,000 bags | Exports 1,000 bags | Imports 1,000 bags | Exports 1,000 bags | Imports 1,000 bags | Exports 1,000 bags |
| Anglo-Egyptian Sudan | - | 62 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Albania | - | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Argentina | 32 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Australia | 12 | - | 82 | 8 | 29 | - | 61 | 3 |
| Belgian Congo | 9 | - | 8 | - | 11 | - | 20 | 2 |
| Brazil | - | 8 | 2 | - | - | 655 | - | - |
| British East Africa | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | 21 |
| British West Africa | - | 1 | 13 | - | 58 | - | - | - |
| British Honduras | 6 | - | 5 | - | - | - | 4 | - |
| Bulgaria | - | 195 | - | - | - | 7 | - | 2 |
| Burma | - | 12 | - | 34 | - | 48 | - | 145 |
| Canary Islands | 4 | - | - | - | 13 | 11 | - | 14 |
| China | - | 324 | - | 116 | - | 234 | - | 288 |
| Colombia | 5 | - | - | - | 229 | - | - | - |
| Curacao | 6 | - | 7 | - | 6 | - | 2 | - |
| Cyprus | - | - | - | - | 29 | - | 12 | - |
| Czechoslovakia | - | 5 | 43 | - | - | 23 | - | - |
| Denmark | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Eritrea | 3 | - | - | - | - | 22 | - | 19 |
| Ethiopia | - | - | - | 1 | - | 55 | - | 21 |
| French Equatorial Africa | 1 | - | - | - | 11 | - | - | - |
| French Indochina | - | 19 | - | 2 | - | 8 | - | 14 |
| French Morocco | 11 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| French Union | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 48 |
| French West Indies | 2 | - | 21 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Greece | 6 | 1 | 481 | - | 129 | - | 264 | - |
| Guadeloupe | 2 | - | - | - | 12 | - | - | - |
| Guatemala | - | - | - | 248 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Hong Kong | 1 | 25 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Hungary | - | 269 | 26 | 592 | - | 229 | - | 40 |
| India | 1 | 154 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Indonesia | 33 | 89 | 9 | 15 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| Iran | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| Iraq | - | 45 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Ireland | - | - | 37 | - | 4 | - | 5 | - |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Israel - Palestine | - | - | 3 | - | 49 | - | 144 | - |
| Jamaica | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Japan | - | 346 | 271 | - | - | 46 | - | 38 |
| Kenya | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | 11 |
| Korea | - | - | - | - | - | - | 253 | - |
| Lebanon | - | - | 19 | - | 81 | 58 | 26 | 11 |
| Liberia | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - |
| Martinique | 2 | - | - | - | 9 | - | - | - |
| Mauritius | 5 | - | 3 | - | 4 | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 13 | 35 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Mozambique | - | - | - | 40 | - | 66 | 10 | - |
| New Zealand | 3 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - |
| Norway | 7 | - | - | - | 13 | - | 4 | - |
| Panama, Rep. of | 15 | - | 15 | - | 4 | - | 18 | - |
| Peru | 9 | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | 6 |
| Philippine, Rep. of | 2 | 1 | 9 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - |
| Poland | - | 314 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | - | - | - | - | - | 58 | - | 48 |
| Portuguese Territories | 23 | 1 | 42 | 103 | 33 | 85 | - | 88 |
| Puerto Rico | 9 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Reunion | 49 | - | 58 | - | 89 | - | - | - |
| Rhodesia | - | - | - | - | - | - | 103 | - |
| Rumania | - | 623 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Sarawak | 6 | - | 3 | - | 5 | - | 6 | - |
| Saudi Arabia | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - |
| Siam | 2 | 17 | - | 15 | - | 11 | - | 31 |
| Surinam | 2 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 5 | - |
| Syria | 2 | 6 | - | - | 36 | - | 2 | - |
| Tanganyika | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | - | 28 |
| Trieste | - | - | - | - | 21 | - | - | - |
| Tunisia | 3 | 1 | 11 | - | 13 | - | 7 | - |
| Union of South Africa | 1 | 9 | - | 49 | 2 | - | - | 78 |
| United Kingdom | - | 7 | - | 6 | - | - | - | 4 |
| Uruguay | 5 | - | 8 | - | 3 | - | - | - |
| Venezuela | 4 | - | 18 | - | 66 | - | 51 | - |
| Yugoslavia | - | 278 | - | 54 | 347 | 152 | 404 | 2 |
| Other | 19 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| Total | 339 | 2878 | 1,206 | 1,285 | 1,332 | 1,811 | 1,428 | 1,008 |

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1/ Reported by the 26 countries of Table I as some of the sources and destinations of their trade.
2/ Preliminary.

have not imported large quantities previously and the other (Korea), which has not imported previously from the United States. Imports into Korea, Mexico and Yugoslavia from the United States accounted for most of the significant increase of United States exports in 1951. Imports increased also into the United Kingdom, Italy and Cuba, but not in such large quantities as to the 3 new countries.

Military operations were largely responsible for the large shipments from the United States to Korea. Droughty conditions in Mexico in 1951 and in Yugoslavia in 1950 as well as cheap prices for old-crop beans held in the United States by the Commodity Credit Corporation and improved relations between Yugoslavia and the United States were responsible for large shipments from the United States to Mexico and Yugoslavia.

The decrease of imports into several of the Western European countries has been attributed to a number of factors. Stocks hoarded or stored in 1950 at the outbreak of hostilities in Korea were available for us in 1951 in several countries. Increasing world prices encouraged substitution of other products. There was reported a shift of consumption toward meat proteins in some European countries resulting from the prolonged postwar diet of vegetable proteins. There was also reported a decline of the Economic Corporation Administration-financed imports into some countries.

During the first 5 months of 1952, United States exports were running almost double that of the same period of any of the past several years. Much of this results from continued large movements to Mexico and to greatly increased early movements to Cuba, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The quantity shipped to Mexico from August 1951 through May 1952 totals about 1,058,000 bags which is far in excess of shipment to Mexico from the United States in any other similar length of time recorded.

The United Kingdom and the Netherlands have each taken 200,000 bags in early 1952 compared to only token shipments in this period in each of the last 3 years.

Cuba has taken 507,000 bags in the 5 months of 1952, compared to less than half that amount in the comparable period in any of the previous 3 years. Large shipments to Cuba have been encouraged by the low production in Cuba in 1951.--By Orval E. Goodsell, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

# INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN MEAT DECREASES IN 1951 1/

International trade in meat in 1951, exclusive of Asia and minor meat-trading countries, was slightly below that of 1950 and substantially below the annual averages for 1946-50 and 1934-38 according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

In 1950, as in 1948 and 1949, reduced exportable surpluses tended to reduce international trade in meat. In many of the major exporting countries, production has decreased and domestic consumption has increased. This reduced supply has been offset to a considerable extent in many of the importing countries by increased domestic production.

In North America both exports and imports of meat were above those of 1950 and of prewar years. In Canada exports decreased and imports increased considerably while in the United States both exports and imports increased. In Mexico exports, although more than double those of 1950, were much less than in 1949.

In Europe, exports increased markedly in Denmark, Ireland, Germany and the Netherlands and decreased in France, Italy and the United Kingdom. Imports increased significantly in Austria, Belgium, France and Italy and decreased in Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

In South America exports of meat continued the downward trend from the peak of 1947. Only in Argentina were exports at the 1950 level. For the 5 major exporting countries of South America, meat exports in 1950 were only 60 percent of the prewar average.

In Africa exports in 1951 were about the same as in 1950 but only about 60 percent of prewar. Exports in 1951 showed a significant decrease in the Union of South Africa because of severe droughts and a large quantity of meat was imported.

In Oceania, exports were below those of 1950 and prewar due to the large decrease in shipments from Australia where prolonged, severe droughts reduced meat production.

Europe continues to be the major importing area for meat but in 1951 it replaced South America as the major exporting area. Argentina, Denmark, New Zealand, Australia and Uruguay continue as the major exporting countries but only Denmark showed a significant increase in exports over 1950. The United Kingdom continues as the major importer of meat, with the United States second and Germany, Canada, Belgium and Austria being important markets.

Indications are that in 1952 meat trade will be at about 1951 levels. Despite increased production in many countries, the major meat producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere, except for New Zealand, have suffered from extensive droughts and meat production will be slow in recovering in those areas.

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1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

MEAT 1/: International trade, averages 1934-38 and 1946-50, annual 1949-1951

| Continent and country | Average 1934-38 | | Average 1946-50 2/ | | 1949 | | 1950 2/ | | 1951 2/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports |
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada 3/4/ | 193,436 | 24,568 | 370,403 | 16,427 | 201,270 | 32,851 | 188,084 | 39,117 | 133,000 | 78,700 |
| Mexico | 23 | 1,130 | 56,712 | 732 | 126,953 | 337 | 42,481 | 388 | 92,275 | 326 |
| United States 3/5/ | 114,600 | 262,000 | 343,000 | 209,300 | 97,400 | 242,000 | 85,700 | 368,400 | 109,000 | 526,200 |
| Cuba | 82 | 7,302 | 6/ 4 | 23,800 | 16 | 22,201 | 7/ | 23,200 | 7/ | 25,400 |
| Estimated total | 308,100 | 295,000 | 770,100 | 250,300 | 425,600 | 297,400 | 316,300 | 431,100 | 334,300 | 630,600 |
| EUROPE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 760 | 13,097 | 750 | 8/ 37,175 | 1 | 23,603 | 47 | 10,975 | 4,965 | 54,177 |
| Belgium | 54,501 | 6,790 | 25,249 | 190,259 | 22,199 | 120,171 | 43,235 | 49,429 | 44,985 | 70,573 |
| Bulgaria 9/ | 4,715 | - | 6/10/ 500 | 6/8/ 400 | 7/ | 8/ 1,100 | 10/ 1,000 | 7/ | 10/ 100 | 7/ |
| Czechoslovakia 9/ | 637 | 5,275 | 10/ 2,500 | 6/8/72,000 | 10/ 4,500 | 8/ 59,000 | 10/ 8,100 | 7/ | 10/ 3,300 | 8/ 8,600 |
| Denmark 3/11/ | 573,200 | 900 | 354,800 | 685 | 349,660 | 2,247 | 654,540 | 990 | 818,800 | 443 |
| Finland | 6,435 | 1,257 | 2,836 | 5,469 | 12,062 | 87 | 2,101 | - | 1,570 | 2,817 |
| France | 4,698 | 51,958 | 42,517 | 111,825 | 44,801 | 30,167 | 154,679 | 22,253 | 146,000 | 81,000 |
| Germany 12/ | 4,148 | 156,081 | 1,380 | 8/ 141,600 | 2,000 | 195,900 | 4,950 | 276,004 | 72,353 | 138,788 |
| Greece | - | 2,689 | - | 8/ 32,100 | - | 14,427 | - | 18,354 | - | 13,807 |
| Hungary | 18,203 | - | 6/10/3,300 | 6/8/ 1,400 | 10/ 2,800 | 7/ | 10/ 3,700 | 7/ | 10/ 2,200 | 8/ 600 |
| Iceland | 6,248 | 8 | 1,244 | 12 | 28 | 1 | 111 | 33 | 1,995 | 440 |
| Ireland | 70,881 | 40 | 53,321 | - | 51,434 | - | 80,108 | - | 106,512 | - |
| Italy | 11,597 | 73,542 | 7,258 | 55,864 | 14,442 | 69,286 | 16,306 | 48,425 | 13,413 | 84,139 |
| Netherlands | 85,571 | 21,974 | 29,205 | 59,371 | 41,060 | 85,490 | 84,942 | 28,797 | 129,008 | 28,610 |
| Norway | 2,244 | 4,378 | 437 | 5,866 | 389 | 9,603 | 692 | 594 | 2,615 | 2,060 |
| Poland 9/ | 113,490 | 62 | 10/ 34,000 | 8/ 64,400 | 10/ 48,000 | 8/ 12,700 | 10/ 97,100 | 7/ | 10/106,400 | 8/ 2,000 |
| Portugal | 936 | 525 | 1,567 | 7,715 | 2,395 | 1,327 | 716 | 2,422 | 2,184 | 3,557 |
| Rumania 9/ | 6,179 | - | 6/10/1,600 | 6/8/ 800 | 10/ 4,500 | 7/ | 10/ 2,000 | 7/ | 10/ 200 | 7/ |
| Spain 13/ | 2,666 | 4,733 | 232 | 25,694 | 309 | 141 | 340 | 19 | 374 | 1,201 |
| Sweden 3/ | 31,097 | 14,914 | 505 | 30,108 | 531 | 31,468 | 1,304 | 51,681 | 4,700 | 33,700 |
| Switzerland | 1,350 | 8,515 | 1,199 | 26,519 | 3,341 | 20,140 | 189 | 20,284 | 611 | 19,097 |
| United Kingdom 14/ | 28.008 | 3,455,910 | 2,026 | 3,033,477 | 1,644 | 2,619,625 | 2,124 | 2,976,005 | 2,285 | 2,350,311 |
| Yugoslavia | 18,901 | - | 10/ 7,900 | 6/8/26,000 | 10/ 1,000 | 7/ | 16,165 | 1,997 | 2,194 | - |
| Estimated total | 1,046,500 | 3,822,600 | 574,400 | 3,931,600 | 607,100 | 3,300,100 | 1,174,500 | 3,510,400 | 1,466,800 | 2,924,700 |
| U.S.S.R. 9/ | 8,295 | 6,213 | 7/ | 6/8/67,100 | 7/ | 8/ 9,000 | 7/ | 7/ | 7/ | 7/ |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 1,460,045 | - | 1,303,900 | - | 1,161,200 | - | 973,500 | - | 976,600 | - |
| Brazil | 213,538 | 2,563 | 134,737 | 6/ 2,242 | 95,717 | 1,214 | 66,141 | 7/ | 39,558 | 7/ |
| Chile | 20,977 | 70 | 12,438 | 6/ 285 | 2,460 | 7/ | 2,508 | 7/ | 1,054 | 7/ |
| Paraguay | 16,483 | - | 10/ 40,600 | - | 10/ 32,300 | - | 10/ 20,400 | - | 10/ 15,300 | - |
| Uruguay | 323,623 | 44 | 235,830 | - | 249,855 | - | 294,356 | - | 221,694 | - |
| Estimated total | 2,034,700 | 2,700 | 1,727,500 | 2,500 | 1,541,500 | 1,200 | 1,356,900 | 7/ | 1,254,200 | 7/ |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | 30,410 | 434 | 35,375 | 75 | 48,291 | 42 | 12,719 | 47 | 20,846 | 7/ |
| Southern Rhodesia | 18,601 | 186 | 11,180 | 1,149 | 7,113 | 1,493 | 8,823 | 1,888 | 7,500 | 7/ |
| Union of South Africa | 13,542 | 19,643 | 9,270 | 21,100 | 16,200 | 26,100 | 17,100 | 4,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 |
| Estimated total | 62,500 | 20,300 | 55,800 | 22,300 | 71,600 | 27,600 | 38,600 | 5,900 | 38,300 | 15,000 |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 495,742 | 7 | 491,314 | - | 529,843 | - | 466,279 | - | 366,068 | - |
| New Zealand | 594,138 | - | 781,684 | - | 766,934 | - | 763,342 | - | 600,000 | - |
| Estimated total | 1,089,900 | - | 1,273,000 | - | 1,296,800 | - | 1,229,600 | - | 966,100 | - |
| Estimated world total | 4,550,000 | 4,146,800 | 4,411,800 | 4,273,800 | 3,997,600 | 3,635,300 | 4,115,900 | 3,947,400 | 4,059,700 | 3,570,300 |

1/ All meats converted to a carcass weight equivalent - includes beef and veal, pork, mutton and lamb, goat and horse meat; excludes live animals, edible offal, lard, rabbit and poultry meat. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Averages for years 1935-39. 4/ Includes Newfoundland, beginning April 1, 1949. 5/ Excludes exports of horse meat, which averaged 2 million pounds in 1935-39, 66 million in 1946-50, 33 million in 1949, 15 million in 1950 and 22 million in 1951. 6/ Averages for 2 to 4 years only. 7/ Not available. 8/ Estimated - based on exports from supplying countries reporting export by destination. 9/ Present territory for postwar years. 10/ Estimated - based on imports into receiving countries reporting imports by origin. 11/ Includes carcass meat equivalent of live cattle exports. 12/ Western Germany, beginning October 1, 1949. 13/ Averages for years 1931-35. 14/ Includes edible offal.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, and other available information. In postwar years some international trade, particularly imports, may have been excluded because of lack of information upon which to base estimates.

## COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

### FATS AND OILS

### WESTERN EUROPE TAKES HALF OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF FATS AND OILS

During 1951, 14 countries of Western Europe took 48.4 percent of the fats and oils exported from the United States. Individual country totals by major commodities are shown in the accompanying table. Half the lard, 60 percent of the soybeans and soybean oil and 42 percent of the tallow went to these countries. These items accounted for about 80 percent of total exports. Of the remaining 20 percent, made up of all other fats and oils, one-third was exported to Western Europe.

UNITED STATES: Exports of fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials to Western Europe and total in oil equivalent, 1951 1/

| Country of destination | Lard | Tallow 2/ | Soybean oil 3/ | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Million pounds | | |
| Austria | 21.7 | 9.3 | 16.6 | 2.6 | 50.2 |
| Belgium | 4.1 | 49.2 | 24.6 | 29.6 | 107.5 |
| Denmark | 0 | 0 | 0 | .2 | .2 |
| France | 3.6 | 3.8 | 23.5 | 3.7 | 34.6 |
| Western Germany | 31.5 | 14.5 | 37.1 | 38.8 | 121.9 |
| Ireland | 4/ | 6.5 | 0 | 1.5 | 8.0 |
| Italy | 2.1 | 77.6 | 107.9 | 43.7 | 231.3 |
| Netherlands | 48.3 | 9.2 | 56.3 | 16.2 | 130.0 |
| Norway | 0 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 9.2 | 16.5 |
| Portugal | 0 | .2 | 4/ | .1 | .3 |
| Spain | 4/ | .8 | 138.8 | .2 | 139.8 |
| Sweden | 0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | .5 | 2.8 |
| Switzerland | 3.3 | 15.3 | 7.7 | 18.0 | 44.3 |
| United Kingdom | 231.5 | 7.3 | 30.9 | .7 | 270.4 |
| Total Western Europe | 346.1 | 196.6 | 450.1 | 165.0 | 1,157.8 |
| World total | 688.5 | 463.9 | 744.4 | 494.8 | 2,391.6 |
| Percentage of total to Western Europe | 50.3 | 42.4 | 60.5 | 33.3 | 48.4 |

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Edible and inedible. 3/ Includes oil equivalent of soybeans. 4/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Compiled from official sources.

United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Fats and Oils Division.

The United Kingdom, a relatively unimportant export outlet in earlier postwar years, headed the Western European list in 1951 with 270.4 million pounds. Record-breaking lard purchases at 231.5 million brought about a completely changed situation. Italy ranked second at 231.3 million pounds, based largely on heavy purchases of soybean oil and tallow. And Spain, the most important outlet for soybean oil, ranked third in total purchases, followed by the Netherlands, Western Germany and Belgium.

During 1950 (not shown) total exports to Western Europe were almost the same as in 1951. However, the composition of the exports and the distribution among the several countries differed substantially in several instances. Compared with 1951, lard and soybean exports were lower with the difference made up partly by tallow but mostly by all other fats and oils. Then too, Western Germany was in first place in 1950 with the Netherlands second. Italy, Belgium, Spain and Switzerland were in the next positions and the United Kingdom was relatively unimportant.

## DENMARK'S OILSEED IMPORTS CONTINUE POSTWAR RISE

The import of 179,000 metric tons of vegetable oilseeds into Denmark in 1951, although slightly less than half the volume imported in 1938, represents a new postwar high and an increase of 13 percent from the 1950 importation of 158,400 tons, reports J.B. Sjo, Agricultural Economic Officer, and G. L. Peterson, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Copenhagen. Since the domestic production of oilseeds amounted to only 28,000 tons in 1951, Denmark's large and well established processing industry is largely dependent on foreign raw materials. Although substantial quantities of soap, lacquers, and paints are produced by the industry, margarine constitues the principal manufacture and is also the major source of fat in the Danish diet. Denmark produces large quantities of butter--179,600 tons in 1950 and 168,100 tons in 1951--but by far the greater part of this is exported.

The principal oilseeds imported in 1951 were soybeans (90,663 tons), copra (65,671), and palm kernels (13,540 tons), and together made up 95 percent of the total volume imported last year. While almost 70 percent of the 65,534 tons of soybeans imported in 1950 came from the United States, imports of soybeans from the United States fell to 15,686 tons in 1951. With the exception of 333 tons from Brazil, the remaining soybean imports in 1951 originated in China. Most of the copra came from Malaya, Indonesia, and the Philippines while the Belgian Congo and Liberia were the major sources of palm kernels.

Vegetable and animal oils and fats imported in 1951 totaled 30,308 tons, against 33,572 tons in 1950. The principal imports in 1951, with the major sources in parentheses, were as follows: whale oil-12,175 tons (Norway, United Kingdom); herring oil-5,196 (Norway); peanut oil-2,166 (British East Africa); rapeseed oil-1,969 (Sweden); train oil-2,618 (Faroe Islands, Norway); and seal oil-1,370 tons (Norway).

Butter is the principal fat export of Denmark. Butter exports reached 139,490 tons in 1951 against 153,396 tons in 1950, and 149,040 tons prewar. The decline from 1950 was due to decreased milk production and to increased domestic consumption. Exports of lard increased sharply in 1951 and amounted to 12,190 tons, about 8 percent above the prewar average. The United Kingdom took most of the butter exported in 1951 while lard exports went mainly to Western Germany, Yuogoslavia, and Austria. Other principal fats and oils exported in 1951 were: hardened vegetable fats-5,300 tons; fatty acids-4,520; coconut oil-4,175; herring oil-3,912 and bonefat, wool grease, and lanolin-1,970 tons.

The domestic production of oilseeds in 1951 amounted to about 28,000 tons, an increase of almost one-half from 1950, primarily because of the larger area planted to mustard seed. The principal oilseeds produced in 1951 were 12,360 tons of mustard seed, 9,640 tons of flaxseed (379,500 bushels), and 6,000 tons of rapeseed. Denmark's comparatively small oilseed output, in relation to oilseed consumption, is attributed partly to insufficient price guarantees for the domestic product. Lard production is estimated at 17,900 tons in 1951, compared with 16,100 tons in 1950. Although data in regard to production of margarine are not yet available for 1951, output in 1950 from both foreign and domestic raw materials amounted to 61,100 tons, or about the same as in 1949.

## SPERM OIL OUTPUT EXPECTED TO DECREASE

World production of sperm oil in 1952 is expected to fall substantially below the record 1951 output of 118,000 short tons, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Although the production of sperm oil from the 1951-52 Antarctic season reached 53,600 tons, or 12 percent above the preceding season, outturn in other areas is expected to drop sharply. The fall in oil prices and lagging sales are expected to discourage many companies from operating outside the Antarctic in 1952.

The record outturn of sperm oil in 1951 was due to the sharp demand created by the international situation which practically eliminated stocks of this product in 1950. A large number of the sperm whales killed in 1951 were taken in waters off the coast of Peru. Factory ships operating in this area produced some 36,500 tons of oil, whereas in 1950, no factory ships operated in this region.

Whale oil production (excluding sperm oil) from all areas in 1952 is expected to increase slightly. Antarctic outturn in 1951-52 totaled 408,000 tons, an increase of 6 percent from last year.

## GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

### CANADIAN GRAIN CONDITION PROMISING

The condition of Canada's grain crops on June 30 was generally good, according to a report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics released in mid-July. The numerical condition of crops, expressed as percentage of the long-time average yield per acre, shows total wheat, rye and barley in somewhat better condition than on that date of 1951. In contrast, the condition of oats is slightly below that of a year ago and mixed grains considerably below June 30, 1951 condition.

It is noted that condition figures at the end of June do not necessarily reflect ultimate yields. Any deviations from normal in weather conditions, plant diseases, or insect infestation up to harvesttime could lead to outturns varying considerably from present indications.

The condition of wheat is reported at 124 percent of the long-time average yield per acre. This is 15 points above the comparable condition figure for 1951, when final results showed near-record yields. In the important producing Prairie Province area, best conditions are reported for Saskatchewan where the current condition figure is 130 percent, compared with 106 a year ago. The figure of 125 percent for Alberta is slightly above that of a year ago, and is more than double the low figure of 1950. The condition figure for Manitoba, at 95 percent, is unchanged from that of a year ago.

Winter wheat condition was placed at 91 percent of average. The low figure for this crop, grown almost entirely in Ontario, reflects the generally less favorable conditions for grain crops in the Eastern Provinces. Frequent rains at seeding time seriously interfered with seeding operations, caused some rotting of seed and drowned-out, low-lying areas.

Prospects for oats, the second largest grain crop in Canada, are less favorable than at the end of June 1951. The current figure of 95 percent of average compares with 98 percent a year ago. The less favorable outlook for oats is largely because a higher proportion of this crop is grown in the Eastern Provinces than is the case for wheat. As noted above, conditions this year were less favorable in the Eastern Province than they were in the wheat belt. The oats condition was better than average in Saskatchewan and Alberta but below average in other Provinces.

Both barley and rye show slightly better condition than in 1951. The barley condition was placed at 98 percent of average, compared with 97 percent at the end of June 1951. The bulk of the barley crop is produced in the Prairie Provinces. Conditions were better than in 1951 in Alberta and Saskatchewan but were less favorable in Manitoba. All rye was reported at 97 percent compared with 93 percent last year.

The outlook for mixed grains is less favorable than at this time a year ago. This crop, grown primarily in eastern Provinces, is rated at 87 percent of average, 15 points below the June 30, 1951 condition figure.

## PAKISTAN PUBLISHES FINAL RICE CROP ESTIMATE

The final forecast of Pakistan's 1951-52 rice crop is placed at 26,046 million pounds of rough rice (18,230 million pounds in terms of milled) as against 27,560 million pounds (19,290 million pounds of milled) in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 6 percent, according to a Ministry of Food and Agriculture press release of July 7. The final forecast of rice acreage in 1951-52 is 22,481,000 acres compared with 22,401,000 acres in the corresponding forecast of the year before.

Despite the slight gain in acreage, with the exception of the summer rice crop of East Bengal, there has been a general decrease in the production of rice throughout Pakistan. The decline in the autumn and winter crops of East Bengal was due primarily to unfavorable weather conditions, ingression of saline water in Khulna, and floods in the Sylhet district. In the Punjab, Sind and Bhawalpur State the decrease is attributed to an inadequate water supply.

## LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

## LARGE SHIPMENT OF NEW ZEALAND CORRIEDALE SHEEP TO U.S.

The largest shipment of sheep ever made from New Zealand to the United States got underway on July 4 when 488 unregistered Corriedale ewes, 25 stud ewes, and 13 stud rams were loaded upon the S.S. Waikawa bound for San Francisco. The sheep were consigned to breeders in Colorado, Michigan, Iowa and California and will be a welcome addition to the breed in this country.

Great care was exercised in the selection and procurement of these animals by the purchasing firm and by the Corriedale Sheep Society of New Zealand, who hope this shipment is a forerunner of many more to come. Transactions of this nature are beneficial both to the United States which needs the sheep and to New Zealand's dollar earning program.

## ARGENTINA ANNOUNCES NEW EXCHANGE RATES FOR WOOL

New exchange rates applicable to exports of greasy and scoured wools have been announced by the Argentine government. The decree states that 50 percent of the pesos earned by wool exports will be exchanged at the old rate of 5.00 pesos to the dollar and 50 percent at the preferential rate of 7.50 until December 31, 1952. The net effect is a revision to 6.25 pesos exchange or a preference of 25 percent over the old rate. The export tax of 8 percent was also lifted so that the net gain is 33 percent.

The measures are designed to offset producer reluctance to sell at existing world wool prices and bring an end to the stalemate in wool marketing in Argentina where exports for the season (October-May have dropped to about 37 million pounds compared with 172 million pounds in the same period last season.

Price quotations from Argentina thus far indicate no reductions from previous levels and it is thought the immediate affect will be as designed, to alleviate an internal problem, and not result in a price cut in world markets.

The statistical position of fine and medium crossbreds in the world is such that no weakening in price is anticipated. (United Kingdom and continental buyers are expected to make sizable purchases of these types.) Eventual price reduction may come about in the coarser carpet types, however, which make up the bulk of Argentina's holdings but prices on wools competitive with United States wools are not likely to follow this trend.

## AUSTRALIAN WOOL RECEIPTS AND DISPOSALS

Receipts of wool into store in Australia in the 1951-52 season ending June 30, amounted to 3,477,255 bales, about 155,000 bales less than in the previous season. Most of the reduction was in receipts of new season wool reflecting lowered production as result of drought.

Disposal at auction accounted for 3,409,312 bales compared with 3,547,195 bales last season; 27,138 bales were shipped abroad for sale compared with 23,701 last season. Wool on hand, not sold, at the end of June amounted to 40,805 bales compared with 60,699 bales at the end of last season.

(Continued on Page 101)

## COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

### COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

| Market location, kind, and quality | Date 1952 | Unit of weight | Unit of currency | Price in foreign currency | Equiv. US¢ a lb.: Spot quotation | Equiv. US¢ a lb.: Export & intermediate taxes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | | Kantar | | | | |
| Ashmouni, FG | 7-24 | 99.05 lbs. | Tallari | 84.00 | 48.47 | --- |
| Ashmouni, Good | " | " | " | 71.50 | 41.26 | --- |
| Ashmouni, FGF | " | " | " | 68.00 | 39.24 | --- |
| Karnak, FG | " | " | " | 140.00 | 80.79 | --- |
| Karnak, Good | " | " | " | 112.00 | 64.63 | --- |
| Karnak, FGF | " | " | " | 74.00 | 42.70 | --- |
| Bombay | | Candy | | | | |
| Jarila, Fine | 7-24 | 784 lbs. | Rupee | 1/3/ 730.00 | 19.44 | 10.65 |
| Broach Vijay, Fine | " | " | " | 2/3/ 830.00 | 22.11 | 10.65 |
| Karachi | | Maund | | | | |
| 4F Punjab, SG, Fine | 7-23 | 82.28 lbs. | " | 4/ 88.00 | 32.27 | 13.65 |
| 289F Sind, SG, Fine | " | " | " | 4/ 93.00 | 34.10 | 13.65 |
| 289F Punjab, SG, Fine | " | " | " | 4/ 96.00 | 35.20 | 13.65 |
| Izmir | | Kilogram | | | | |
| Acala I | 7-24 | 2.2046 lbs. | Kurus | 280.00 | 45.36 | ----- |
| Acala II | " | " | " | 250.00 | 40.50 | ----- |
| Adana | | | | | | |
| Acala I | 7-24 | " | " | 240.00 | 38.88 | ----- |
| Lima | | Sp. quintal | | | | |
| Tanguis, Type 3-1/2 | 7-22 | 101.4 lbs. | Sol | 513.00 | 32.34 | 8.71 |
| Tanguis, Type 5 | " | " | " | 483.00 | 30.45 | 6.77 |
| Pima, Type 1 | " | " | " | 710.00 | 44.76 | 8.64 |
| Recife | | Arroba | | | | |
| Mata, Type 4 | 7-24 | 33.07 lbs. | Cruzeiro | 5/ 310.00 | 51.00 | 2.4% ad |
| Sertao, Type 4 | " | " | " | 6/ 350.00 | 57.58 | valorem |
| Sao Paulo | | | | | | |
| Sao Paulo, Type 5 | 7-24 | " | " | 288.00 | 47.38 | 3.0% ad |
| Torreon | | Sp. quintal | | | | valorem |
| Middling, 15/16" | 7-24 | 101.4 lbs. | Peso | 250.00 | 28.56 | 5.51 |
| Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av.Mid. 15/16" | 7-24 | Pound | Cent | XXXXX | 38.85 | ----- |

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U. S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U. S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Reported 730.00 to 750.00 (19.97). Ceiling 820.00 (21.84). 2/ Reported 830.00 to 850.00 (22.64). Ceiling 925.00 (24.64). 3/ Prices omitted from last week's table: Bombay, July 17, 1952, in rupees per candy with U.S. cents per pound in parentheses, Jarila, Fine, 735.00 (19.58) to 760.00 (20.25); ceiling 820.00 (21.85); Broach Vijay, Fine, 850.00 (22.65) to 860.00 (22.91); ceiling 925.00 (24.64); taxes 10.66 U.S. cents. 4/ Nominal floor prices not currently applicable to export trade. 5/ Nominal. 6/ Seller.

## BELGIUM'S 1951-52 COTTON IMPORTS RUNNING ABOUT EQUAL TO 1950-51

Belgium's imports of cotton during the first 9 months of 1951-52 have amounted to 393,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), only 4 percent less than the 408,000 bales imported during the corresponding period of 1950-51, according to Robert N. Anderson, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Brussels. During this period of 1951-52 about 286,000 bales originated in the United States, an increase of 99 percent over the 144,000 bales imported from this country in the first 9 months of 1950-51. Imports from the Belgian Congo, on the other hand, decreased from 107,000 bales in this period of 1950-51 to 68,000 bales thus far in 1951-52. Other important sources of cotton in 1950-51, including Peru, Mexico, and Egypt, have accounted for only 16,000, 11,000, and 5,000 bales, respectively, in the first 9 months of 1951-52. During the entire 1950-51 season imports totaled 472,000 bales.

Consumption of cotton in Belgian spinning mills declined 7 percent from 392,000 bales in the first 9 months of 1950-51 to 365,000 bales in the same period of 1951-52. All of this decrease has taken place since February 1952. Prior to that month consumption had been running slightly above 1950-51. From February through April monthly consumption averaged 33,000 bales, compared with the 44,000 bales consumed each month in the same quarter of 1950-51. The decline in demand, both foreign and domestic, for Belgian cotton textiles, especially in the latter part of 1951, was primarily responsible for the reduction in spinning operations. Most of the mills were still running on a 5-day-week basis at the end of June. Unemployment in the textile industry was said to be decreasing, but there were still almost a third of the workers in the spinning mills and about two-fifths of those in the weaving mills unemployed at that time.

Stocks of cotton yarn at spinning mills are at a high level despite the fact that production of yarn during the February-April 1952 quarter amounted to 44 million pounds, compared with the 66 million pounds production in the same quarter of 1951. It has been reported that some export sales of cotton textiles in recent months had to be made at prices below the cost of production due in part to the high-priced raw materials purchased earlier in the season. Some members of the trade believe that there has been a slight improvement in the demand for yarn and cloth, both locally and for export, in recent weeks. However, July is traditionally a slack month in the Belgian textile industry because of the vacation periods. In addition, even though sales should pick up, the spinners would probably meet any such demand by drawing on the large accumulation of yarn stocks at the mills. It would take several months before any improvement in demand would be reflected in increased production of yarn.

## PERUVIAN COTTON PRODUCTION OUTLOOK FOR 1952 LESS BRIGHT

The prospects for the 1951-52 Tanguis cotton crop in Peru, with picking about completed, have declined somewhat in recent weeks, and production may not exceed the 340,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) harvested in 1950-51, according to Suzanne McClure of the American Embassy staff, Lima. The area planted was somewhat larger than that of 1950-51 due to the favorable prices received by the growers from last season's crop which continued through the planting period for the current crop.

The outlook for the 1952-53 Pima cotton crop (picking began in July) remains excellent. A larger supply of water for irrigation this year than in either of the past two seasons in the northern Piura Valley where the bulk of the Pima crop is grown resulted in a substantial increase in acreage. Production is expected to exceed greatly the 27,000 and 29,000 bales harvested in 1950-51 and 1951-52, respectively, although no more exact estimates have as yet been given.

Preliminary figures of exports of cotton during the first 11 months of 1951-52 show a total of 242,000 bales shipped from the country, compared with the 266,000 bales exported in the corresponding period of 1950-51. Thus far in 1951-52 almost 84,000 bales have been shipped to the United Kingdom, 47,000 bales to France, 31,000 to Chile, 21,000 to Belgium, and 13,000 to the United States. A large proportion of the cotton exported to France in 1951-52 has been shipped since the beginning of 1952 while, on the other hand, most of the United Kingdom purchases were shipped in the latter part of 1951. Members of the trade believe this pattern has resulted from the greater severity of the textile recession experienced in the United Kingdom than of that in France.

Cotton prices in Peru followed the world trend in the first half of 1952, declining steadily and quite sharply since the current crop was planted in the latter part of 1951. For example, the price of Pima Type 1 cotton fell from the equivalent of 53 U. S. cents a pound (excluding the export tax) on November 20, 1951, to a low point of 35 cents on May 27, 1952. Since that time it has recovered considerably and was quoted at 45 cents on July 15. With the lower prices prevailing in the spring of 1952 Peru was able to maintain an active export trade despite the decreased demand for raw cotton by the consuming countries of the world.

In a Government decree published on June 30, 1952, the export tax on Pima cotton was reduced by approximately 4 U. S. cents a pound. This was effected by increasing the allowance for cost of production used as a base for calculating the tax. The new base apparently went into effect after July 8 since the export tax quoted for that date was 12.73 cents a pound while on July 15 it stood at 8.64 cents. The tax on Tanguis and other varieties is not affected.

## FRENCH COTTON CONSUMPTION SHOWS FURTHER DECLINE

Consumption of cotton in France in May 1952 amounted to 90,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), a considerable decline from the 104,000 bales consumed in the previous month, according to Frederick R. Mangold of the American Embassy staff, Paris. This continues the decline in consumption since the peak of 123,000 bales reached in January 1952. Weakness in consumer demand for cotton textiles is largely responsible for this downward trend in consumption. Since the early part of 1952 many mills were reported to have reduced their activity from 40 or more hours a week to only 20 to 30 hours. Government restrictions on imports of cotton textiles apparently had some effect in checking the rate of decline in consumption, since many members of the trade had expected a decided drop earlier in the year.

During the 10-month period, August 1951 through May 1952, consumption of cotton totaled 1,088,000 bales, 6 percent above the 1,029,000 bales consumed in the corresponding months of 1950-51. Consumption totaled 1,205,000 bales during the entire 1950-51 season.

Imports of cotton into France during the first 10 months of 1951-52 amounted to 1,059,000 bales, 26 percent above the 843,000 bales imported in the corresponding period of 1950-51 but slightly less than the quantity consumed during this period. Thus far in the current season cotton originating in the United States has amounted to 326,000 bales, somewhat less than the 381,000 bales imported from this country during the first 10 months of 1950-51. No cotton will be imported in 1951-52 under the $45 million loan granted in recent months to the French cotton industry by the Export-Import Bank since the method of allocation of the dollar exchange to domestic spinners had not been worked out as late as the first week of July. It is expected that purchases under this loan will constitute largely new-crop American cotton and will be imported in the first few months of the 1952-53 season.

Mexico has increased in importance as a source of raw cotton to the French industry, supplying 191,000 bales in the first 10 months of 1951-52 compared with a total of only 30,000 bales during the entire 1950-51 season. Other important sources of cotton in 1951-52, each accounting for more than 100,000 bales, have included Turkey, Syria, the French Colonies, and Egypt.

## ABOUT 29 PERCENT OF U. K. COTTON TO BE IMPORTED PRIVATELY IN 1952-53

The United Kingdom Cotton Import Committee was established in December 1951 to study the possible revision of the current bulk buying system under the Raw Cotton Commission. In its report, released in the latter part of April, the Committee recommended that spinners be given the option each year of obtaining their cotton from the Raw Cotton Commission, or importing on their own account or through merchants either their total requirements or their requirements of a stated group of growths. The Government accepted the Committee's recommendations.

Spinners were subsequently informed that they should make known to the Ministry of Materials before June 30 their decision with regard to the exercise of this option during the coming season. Meanwhile two new organizations were set up, one a Cotton Import Advisory Panel to the Ministry of Materials to consider the technical details in the administration of the new plan; and a Cotton Entitlement Committee whose function is to calculate the proportion of particular grades of cotton which should be shared among private traders and the Raw Cotton Commission and to maintain statistical records of spinners' entitlements.

The Raw Cotton Commission is to give complete cover to spinners deciding to contract out. The Commission announced that hedging would be based either on the current standard symbol prices or the sterling equivalent of New York futures, and that similar arrangements would be made for Alexandria but only when this market operates as a free market with no imposed maxima or minima.

In the period between the publication of the Cotton Import Committee's report on April 22 and the final date of decision on June 30 there was much discussion of the plan by spinners and close study of the issues involved in contracting out of the Raw Cotton Commission. A helpful development was the decision of the authorities to allow spinning combines to contract out for individual mills in the group, provided stocks and records were kept for each unit. Another important factor was the Ministry of Materials' announcement that arrangements would be made for bringing cotton to the United Kingdom on consignment.

The statement of the President of the Board of Trade in Parliament on the number of spinners who had decided to contract out was anticipated with considerable interest. The President gave the figures on July 3. They are tabulated below:

Continuing to buy all cotton from Raw Cotton Commission:

| Firms | Mills | Approximate spindles | Percent of total U. K. spindles |
|---|---|---|---|
| 162 | 210 | 23 million | 68 |

To buy all requirements privately:

| Firms | Mills | Approximate spindles | Percent of total U. K. spindles |
|---|---|---|---|
| 47 | 60 | 5 million | 15 |

To buy part from Commission and part privately:

| Firms | Mills | Approximate spindles | Percent of total U. K. spindles |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 55 | 6 million | 17 |

From these figures it has been estimated on the basis of past consumption that about 29 percent of cotton imports will be on private account in 1952-53. This proportion appears moderate but is greater than had been expected. The consensus of Lancashire comment is that the number contracting out represents quite a large free buying market and is sufficient to make the experiment worth while and give it a chance of success.--Based on reports by Kathleen M. Greaves, Economic Clerk, American Consulate, Manchester, and by the Agricultural Attache to the American Embassy, London.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS--(Continued from Page 95)

## LONDON WOOL AUCTION OPENS STRONG

Prices on all types were up sharply at the opening week of the July series of the London wool auction.

Prices paid, on clean basis, for the week averaged $1.82 for 64-70's good medium fleeces compared with $1.67 for the last week of the May series, an increase of 9 percent; 56's fine crossbred averaged $1.05 compared with $.92, an increase of 14 percent; and 46's crossbred averaged $.79 compared with $.64, an increase of 23 percent.

Bradford buyers dominated the market and prices reflect spot demand for wool in that market as well as the increase made in primary markets since the last of May. This is the last open auction between now and the opening of the Australian auctions in early September, and values are being watched closely as an indication of the opening level of prices this fall.

## AUSTRALIAN DAIRY OUTLOOK IMPROVED ALTHOUGH PRODUCTION CURRENTLY BELOW NORMAL

While no marked seasonal increase in production may be expected before around the first of September, present prospects for spring milk production in Australia are good, according to Alice M. Day, American Consulate General, Sydney. Dairy cattle are in sound condition generally, and, following the general rains of recent months, pastures and feed crops should be plentiful. Also, with lower wool prices, farmers in some States reportedly are returning emphasis to milk production.

Milk production has made a good recovery from the abnormally low rate of the past summer (October-March), due almost entirely to the more favorable conditions in two of the major producing States (New South Wales and Queensland) where a very dry, hot summer had cut production sharply. Although still below normal, and declining seasonally, production in April and especially in May was greater than that in the corresponding months a year earlier. Since fluid milk consumption was about the same as that of a year earlier, the amount of milk utilized in factory products (butter, cheese and condensery products) increased sharply over a year earlier. Utilization in each category, however, was below that of other recent years. Unfavorable weather in parts of Victoria recently reduced production in that State.